

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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July 7, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 88, Humidity...91, 84.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.85

July 7, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 88, Humidity...91, 84.

July 7, 1912, Temperature a.m. 81, p.m. 87, Humidity...91, 89.

9139 晚五初月大年正旦

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1912.

二月八日正月七日

836 P.M. AVENUE
Sims Corp 10 Cents

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

BIG CASUALTY LIST.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received July 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika states that there are now 8,000 Greek wounded there. According to a message from Reuter's correspondent Belgrade, the Servians have 15,000 men, hors de combat, while the Bulgarian casualties total from 20,000 to 25,000. The Bulgarian losses are enhanced by bad organization and a defective ambulance service.

London. Received July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonika says the Greeks have occupied Doiran.

Europe Relieved.

The announcement made in Vienna that Roumania and Bulgaria have intimated their willingness to accept Austrian mediation has caused relief in London, Vienna and Berlin. It is now considered that the conflict between the Allies is not complicated, at least for the present, by the armed intervention of Roumania.

The Greek Advance.

Later.
The Greeks are now marching on to Seres.

Bulgarian Denial.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia says a semi-official Note denies that Bulgaria took the aggressive, and also denies the alleged Servian victories. It accuses Servia and Greece of a preconcerted attack on Bulgaria.

Alliance Cancelled.

A Belgrade message states that a Servian Note to Bulgaria, causing a rupture in the relations of the two countries, announces that the Treaty of Alliance is now cancelled.

Bulgarian Success.

A later message from Sofia states that the Bulgarians, retaliating on the Servians who entered Bulgaria, have defeated six Servian battalions, near St. Nicholas Pass. They captured six guns and are now pursuing the enemy.

Relations Broken off.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade states that Servia, considering that Bulgaria has perfidiously broken the Alliance, from to-day officially breaks off relations with Bulgaria.

A Sofia message says the Bulgarian Ministers at Belgrade and Cottinje have been recalled, and Bulgarian interests there have been entrusted to Russia.

Greek Blockade.

Greece has declared a blockade of the coast from Enos to the mouth of the Struma, and neutral vessels proceeding to Bulgarian and Black Sea ports will be searched.

Desperate Fight.

It is reported by Reuter's Belgrade correspondent that the Servians have re-taken Krivolak after desperate fighting, driving out the Bulgarians, who fled, abandoning their rifles and ammunition. The Servians are pursuing.

OBITUARY.

DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

London. Received July 8.
The death is announced of the Duchess of Northumberland.

[The deceased, formerly Lady Edith Campbell, daughter of the 8th Duke of Argyll, married the present Duke of Northumberland in 1888.]

Sir Joseph Fry.

London. Received July 8.
The death has taken place of Sir Joseph Fry, the head of the well-known cocoa firm,

TELEGRAMS.

THE SCOTT FUND.

A MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received July 8.

The Committee of the Mansion House Scott Fund reports that, thanks to the liberality of the public in all parts of the Empire and in India, the donations totalled £75,000.

The money is to be allocated as follows:—Lady Scott and son, £12,000; Commander Scott's mother and sisters, £6,000; Mrs. Wilson, £8,500; Mrs. Bowers and two daughters, £4,500; and others, sums totalling £3,000.

Besides, £17,500 will be allocated to the publication of the scientific results of the Expedition, £8,000 for a tablet to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral and a monument to be erected in Hyde Park, and £10,000 to an Endowment Fund for Polar Research.

HOME RULE BILL.

BEING FORCED THROUGH.

London. Received July 8.

The House of Commons to-night (Monday) passed the third reading of the Home Rule Bill by 352 votes to 243 for the second time under the Parliament Act.

Mr. Bonar Law renewed his protest at the Government's action, warning them of the consequences.

Mr. Asquith reassured that Ulster would realize this, and said he hoped and believed that it would never be necessary to apply coercion.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Successful Performance of "Gipsy Love."

There was a fair attendance at the Theatre Royal last evening, when the Bandmann Company staged "Gipsy Love"—an adaptation of a German musical play which had so long and successful a run at Daly's Theatre. The story of the play is still fresh in the minds of Hongkong theatre-goers, for it was performed with great success during the company's last visit to the Colony.

The principal honours must be said to have fallen to Miss Violet Frampton, to whom was allotted a part which many actresses might feel some diffidence in attempting. Miss Frampton's performance was charming and delicate throughout. Miss May Glenn played the part of Ilona, Dragotin's daughter, with distinction, while, as his niece, Jillian, Miss Moyna Hill was as vivacious and as fascinating as ever. Miss Stella Godwin, too, as a gipsy girl, was deserving of all praise.

Mr. Victor Gouriet as Dragotin, a Roumanian noble, and Mr. James McGrath as the gipsy musician, gave a very fine representation of those respective characters, while Mr. Frith was—Mr. Frith. The smaller parts were also excellent, notably those of the nurse (Miss Marjorie Cecil), the inn-keeper (Mr. Fred Creasy) and Jones (Mr. F. W. Armstrong).

The music was of a particularly catchy character, and the quartette of dancers was received with well-deserved applause. The scenery and dresses were admirable.

To-night the company will produce "The Girl in the Train."

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN COLONIES.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received July 8.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that the Colonial Office has decided to examine the coastal waters and estuaries in the Cameroons and German East Africa, with a view to studying the fish and other marine animals; and also to despatch an expedition aboard a special vessel to German South West Africa with a view to the establishment of a regular fishing industry there.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

LANCASHIRE VISIT.

London. Received July 8.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, who are the guests of Lord and Lady Derby and Knowsley, Prescot, have begun an eight days' tour of the Lancashire industries.

HOME CRICKET.

London. Received July 8.

Notts beat Derbyshire at Nottingham by an innings and 125 runs.

SOLEMN TEUTON LEAGUE.

The Berlin Stadium.

Berlin, June 8.

The Stadium which has been erected in the grounds of the Grunewald Racecourse on the western outskirts of Berlin was opened to-day. The opening ceremony was the first of the public celebrations connected with the jubilee of the Emperor William, who at the beginning of next week will complete the 25th year of his reign. From all parts of the Empire came representatives of every German organization for sport and physical training in order to exhibit something of their prowess and to pay their homage to the Emperor.

Except for some interesting team races for running and cycling clubs and remarkable display of open-air drill by the—Deutsche Turnerschaft, there was no real attempt to show what German athletes can do. To-day was a spectacular holiday and a demonstration in yet a new sphere of the astonishing thoroughness of German organization. The Corps of Guards cannot manoeuvre more punctually and precisely than the motley forces assembled to-day, and they cannot be cheered more lustily than were, for instance, the Studenten Corps with their brilliant uniforms and bright banners, or the smart detachments of boy scouts. Some of the most serious forms of sport, on the other hand, were represented by portly gentlemen in frock coats and top hats, and the group assembled under the banner of the German Football League looked rather like a funeral procession. By no means the least interesting feature of display, for foreign eyes, was the large number of women and girls.

The procession consisted of representatives of organizations, and took about 40 minutes to pass from the various stations across the arena past the Imperial box and out through the entrance tunnel. Ten thousand gymnasts led the way, and 9,000 scouts brought up the rear. — The Times.

To-night the company will produce "The Girl in the Train."

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH TRADE.

BIG INCREASES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received July 8.

The British trade returns for the month of June show increases in exports totalling £7,864,237 and in imports amounting to £7,654,065.

The principal increases in imports are food, drink and tobacco, £3,000,000; raw cotton £500,000.

The chief increases in exports are iron and steel manufactures, machinery and ships, £2,500,000; cotton, £1,624,298; and wool, £408,228.

EARL SPENCER.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

London. Received July 8.

Earl Spencer has been decorated with the Order of the Garter.

[The present Earl Spencer is the sixth holder of the title, which was created in 1705. He succeeded to the title in 1910. He was formerly Liberal M.P. for North Northants and for Mid Northants, and from 1905 to 1912 was Lord Chamberlain. Formerly he was Liberal Whip. He is 53 years of age.]

THE CONSPIRACY AT WUCHANG.

Attempt To Overthrow the Government.

Berlin, June 8.

Wuchang, June 30.—A serious and widespread plot to destroy Li Yuan-hung and upset the present Government was discovered on Friday last (written a "North China Daily News" correspondent). The conspirators had formed "The Blood and Iron Thief Exterminating Society;" and the thieves whom they desired to exterminate were the President and Vice-President of the Republic, Yuan Shih-kai and Li Yuan-hung. It is generally believed that the society was merely the old Kaichintang under a new name, that society having been suppressed in the futile effort to raise a new revolution in the spring.

The plotters consisted for the most part of retired officers and disbanded soldiers who had combined with the local tufei or blacklegs.

Associated with them was a secret society of girl students who had been abroad and were friends of the male conspirators. These Amazons formed themselves into a company of assassins and called themselves "The Anshatang or Secret Assassination Society. Four of these misguided girls were amongst the forty-two executed on Saturday.

The present soldiers consist almost entirely of young fellows about twenty years of age whose parents and relatives are country-folk. The result of previous revolutions and attempted revolutions has discouraged them from taking part in further plots.

They say that when the plot succeeds as it did against the Manchus, the leaders get lucrative posts under the government but the rank and file get nothing, whilst if unsuccessful they must pay for their temerity with their lives.

Outside the ranks of the conspirators public sympathy is entirely with the Government and there is an almost unanimous desire to see Yuan Shih-kai re-elected President with ample power, and Li Yuan-hung re-elected Vice President.

Olympic sees iceberg.

The liner Olympic, which reached New York on June 11, reported that at sunrise on Saturday she sighted a large iceberg with twin peaks towering 120ft. above the water-line. The place was several hundred miles from the spot where the Titanic sank.

TELEGRAMS.

JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT FAVoured.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London. Received July 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg telegraphs that, as a result of a ballot, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers throughout the entire Reef are, by a vast majority, in favour of accepting a strike settlement.

The Council of the Society has passed a resolution to the effect that if its grievances are not satisfactorily redressed, a strike will be delayed in a month's time.

MINERS RESUMING.

The miners are returning to work all along the Reef, but owing to objection to the terms of settlement, the situation is still uncertain.

THE USES OF RUBBER.

The Mincing-lane Tea and Rubber Share Brokers' Association has sent the following communication to the secretary of each plantation rubber company:

The increasing output of rubber from the East, points to the advisability of those interested in rubber plantations organizing, with the object of fostering new uses for the product. My committee would point out that an organization exists, both in India and Ceylon, for pushing the sale of tea from these countries, but so far no one has been taken by the plantation rubber industry to find new outlets for the product.

The committee of this association, in order to give some incentive to place rubber to new uses, proposes to offer 100 guineas at the Rubber Exhibition to be held in London next year for the best new use for rubber. It has been in the mind of the committee that if each individual company took a small interest in the object of pushing plantation rubber, it would probably result in larger consumption, and it is suggested that an association be formed

with a view to achieving this end. There are some 530 rubber companies mentioned in the new book about to be published by this Association, and if each company would subscribe a small amount, say, 10s. for every £1,000 capital, to such a scheme, a fair sum would be available, and, with a practical committee, would be in a position to consider any scheme, such as laying experimental rubber roads, &c., and if thought desirable to foster such enterprises.

As there would be no promotion expenses in forming such an association, all money subscribed would be available for expenditure for practical benefit to the industry. My committee will willingly subscribe £50 to such an association, and will be pleased to hear the views of your directors on the proposition.

Should a sufficient number of approving replies be received, my committee are prepared to take further steps to formulate a practical scheme.

Prisoner Escapes.

A man who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks yesterday, escaped from the custody of an Indian constable whilst being taken to the gaol, after completing his period in the stocks.

Olympic sees iceberg.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Notices

YOST

TYPEWRITERS

NEW MODEL No 20.

VISIBLE WRITING

Standard Keyboard with Fractions up to 16ths.

suitable for

MERCHANTS.

ENGINEERS.

BROKERS.

BANKERS, ETC.

BRIEF MODEL

For Lawyers, Accountants, etc., etc.

FRENCH MODEL

For Foreign Correspondence.

Special Monthly instalments if desired.

MAC EWEN FRICKEL & CO.

Have been appointed Sole Agents for the above for South China.

4, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHAMEEN, CANTON.CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.
THE BEST BARBER SHOP IN THE COLONY!
CHIROPODISTS, MANICURES AND
LADIES HAIR DRESSERS.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.OBTAIABLE EVERYWHERE
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.ASTHMA
CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine

vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND, CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1912.

OUR BREAD
PERFECTION.
CAKES AND PASTRY
PAR EXCELLENCE
TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.
ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

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THE
CHINA EXPRESS CO.

Have Connections with the principal Express and Forwarding Agencies throughout GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES, AMERICA and the CONTINENT of EUROPE.
For the better security of parcels Lahreden's Patent Fasteners are employed on all cases forwarded by us.

PACKING AND WAREHOUSING,
BAGGAGE STORED or TRANSHIPPED.TELEGRAMS No. 601. CHINA EXPRESS CO. 5, Duddell-Street.
(ESTABLISHED 1814)R. F. BARRATT,
Manager.

J. ULLMANN & COMPANY.

We are the BEST Jewellers and also have the BEST Cut Glass, and Fancy Goods of all varieties.
Queen's Road, (Corner of Flower Street).

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HONGKONG HOTEL
A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.
Now Open.Hongkong, 20th April, 1912. J. H. FAGGART,
Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. ADDRESS "COMFORT"

Central Position; Large airy Rooms; Hot, Cold and Shower Baths; Electric Light and Fans Throughout; Large Comfortable Lounge; Private and Public Bars; Billiard Room; HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. SPECIAL DINNERS & SHORT NOTICE. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Special Rates for Married Families. On Application To:-
TEL. No. 197. F. REICHMANN,
PROPRIETOR. [62]

BOA VISTA HOTEL,
MACAO.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

DON'T FORGET.

NEXT SUNDAY'S BOATS
LEAVE HONGKONG AT 9 A.M. AND 12.30 P.M.
TELEGRAMS "BOAVISTA." Tel. No. 48, MACAO.

ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.

A MODERN HOTEL WITH EVERY COMFORT.

KENNEDY ROAD. Tel. 115.

THE TOKYO HOTEL.

The BEST of Food served in the BEST way!
Not only cheap But GOOD!

Try it and YOU will be satisfied.

TEL. 978. 8A CONNAUGHT R. D.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
YOKOHAMA.

This favourite Hotel with its newly built annexe, refurnished throughout with modern conveniences offers every comfort and facilities for Travellers.

TERMS MODERATE.

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Cable Address
"CLUB HOTEL"
Telephone No. 466.KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Under European Management.

Electric Light and Lifts.

Latest Improvements.

Reasonable Rates.

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Telephone 373.

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H. HAYNES,
Manager.

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Hongkong, 1st Aug. 1912. [55]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKETT'S GAP

The Peak.

near the Tram Terminus

Tel. 58.

For Terms apply to the

ANAGEHR.

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Developing, Printing & Enlarging

Hongkong, 1st May, 1912.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Conspiracy Re-trial.

The second re-trial of Baron Yun Chi-ho, Yang Ki-tak and four others of the alleged ring-leaders in the Korean conspiracy, was to have opened at Taiku last week.

Fish.
Nearly £13,000,000 worth of fish was landed in the United Kingdom last year, stated Mr Walter Ruociman, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association. He expressed the opinion that the magnitude of the industry warranted a member of the Cabinet making it his sole duty to look after the fishing interests of the country.

The Hunan Loan.
A Changsha telegram to the "Sinwanpao" states that in connection with the Hunan Loan of \$10,000,000 secured on the mining property of the whole province, Huang Chung-chih and Hsia Chung-nan, the two directors of the Mining Bureau, have been peremptorily requested to sign the draft agreement, but they refuse, thinking the terms too stringent. The Provincial Assembly has also been approached, and members have been offered \$500 each as hush money to keep their mouths shut during the debate on the Loan.

The Marconi Apologies.
A special London cable to the "Pioneer" says that all the Unionist papers, with the exception of the "Daily Mail," are dissatisfied with the Marconi apologies. The "Times" says neither Minister seems to understand how his conduct strikes the public. The "Morning Post" says the Opposition can hardly be content with an expression of regret founded upon the alleged suspicious nature of the Opposition. The "Daily Telegraph" remarks that the statements go some way in the direction of satisfying public opinion, but not far enough.

The Calcutta Sweep.
Thus Ariel II, in the "Financier" under the head of Stock Exchange Gossip:—Hearty congratulations to the House man who has had the good fortune to draw Jameon in the Calcutta Sweepstakes for the Derby. I don't profess to know anything about the form of the gee-gee in question, but if it only starts he is, of course, assured a substantial amount. It may be some cold comfort for the myriad who drew blanks to know that the numbers which captured the favourites as follows:—131,373, Greganor; 159,879, Shogun; 35,289, Louvois; and 17,074, Jameson. There will be a hot time in Gorgonzola Hall if the last one "clicks."

About Prickly Heat.
Dr. E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner, United Provinces, writes in the "Indian Medical Gazette":—I have been advised to publish an account of a remedy for prickly heat which I have used for some years with success. Make a solution containing:—Water 997 parts, hydrochloric acid B.P. 2 parts, Corrosive sublimate 1 part, total 1,000 parts. The solution should be rubbed well in all over the affected parts twice a day, and allowed to dry on, if possible, under a punkah. If the skin is tender the solution may be washed off with water a few minutes after application. This treatment usually gives relief in a few hours and cures the disease in a couple of days. The skin remains liable to fresh attacks. Hence it is advisable to apply the solution at intervals of a few days during the hot weather.

Chinese Music.
An extensive mode in things Japanese and Chinese has for some time existed in London, and there is now said to be a growing taste for what is called "yellow music." Mr. Emerson Whithorne, described in a London paper as "the well-known composer, who is an authority on Chinese and Japanese music," says he believes its popularity is as yet only in its childhood, and that it will rapidly increase. "Chinese music has no literature, as we understand that term," he told an interviewer, "but none can say that it has not most captivating melodies. To the artistic temperament, in particular, it appeals enormously, and plenty of well-known artists—musicians, painters, and so on—say that it affects them in quite an extraordinary way."

BLACK AND WHITE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Important Disclosures by Commission.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into assaults by natives on white women shows that the misgivings on the subject were only too well founded. The figures during 12 years rise from a total of 11 convictions in Cape Colony for attempted rape or indecent assault in 1901 to 70 in 1912. The increase is most noticeable in the Transvaal, next in Natal, and then in Cape Colony. Generally speaking the Commission attributes the increase mainly to diminished respect on the part of the natives for the whites, this in turn being due to a variety of causes, but chiefly to the contact of natives with degenerate or criminal whites. A potent cause of this criminality and degeneracy on the Rand is the illicit liquor traffic. The Commission also uses extremely plain language regarding what is described as the almost criminal carelessness of white women in the treatment of their native house boys. "It has been a common custom to allow a house boy to bring the early coffee into the bedroom of the mistress of the house and that of her daughter, where he has had opportunities of seeing them in a state of undress in which they would not dream of showing themselves to a white man." The Commission also asserts that cases, though few, have undoubtedly occurred in which white mistresses or servants have "played Potiphar's wife to the native houseboy's Joseph." In other cases charges have been trumped up.

The chief legal recommendation is the imposition of a penalty on the intercourse either of a male black with a white female, or of a male white with a female black. The administrative suggestions aim at checking the illicit liquor traffic by supplying Kaffir beer under Government supervision, also at arranging for the settlement of Kaffir families on the Rand, and at the establishment of schools for training native girls as domestics.—"Times."

BETLESS RACING.

New York enjoys the sport again.

New York has seen a horse race within its borders for the first time for three years, owing to the operation of the draconian laws which Governor Hughes compelled the Legislature to pass forbidding betting on racecourses, and which throttled the sport.

The revival of the Belmont Park meet was therefore, only possible by respecting the law. A vast crowd experienced the novel sensation of looking on a betless race. Veteran book-makers were among the crowd out of curiosity, being harried plying their calling, and none of the public made efforts to patronise them. Track officials were too alert, and their precautions were conspicuous all over the field. In addition to the regular police there were 200 Pinkerton detectives to swell the number of deputy-sheriffs.

Society flocked jubilantly to the course, many of the groups coming from Turf and Field Club, where there were many luncheon parties, others from the neighbouring country estates, where house parties gathered for the event. Among the fashionable women in the club house and enclosure there were many who took advantage of oral betting, which the law has been construed as permitting as long as no money is passed. One was heard to say to another, "You owe me \$5, Ida." Her companion answered nonchalantly that she had only \$3 in her purse.

Another was heard to say, after the sixth race that she was two hundred richer than when she arrived. Thus, oral bets among groups of friends went merrily.

For the F.M.S. Police.
Seven additional European inspectors for the F.M.S. police force arrived in Kuala Lumpur last week having come out by the steamer Namur. Of the seven, six are former members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

MEIRION. No. 10, Peak, furnished or unfurnished. 6 Rooms. No. 21, SHELLY STREET. No. 59 The Peak, 6 "CAMERON VILLAS," Mount Kellet. To let or for sale, "GLEN-SHIEL," Barker Road, No. 124, Peak, 5 rooms from 1st March, 1913.

"CRAIG RYRIE," No. 4; the Peak to let; fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and croquet lawns. To let, furnished "KIRKENDO" No. 113 The Peak, till 30th September. Immediate possession.

One Godown, Duddell Street.

FOR SALE—HARTING and ROGATE on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

FOR SALE—"LADBROKE" No. 9 Conduit Road. Fine View of harbour; 8 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Accommodations for 30 Servants.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building Hongkong, 27th June, 1913 [211]

L A HACIENDA EAST. 74, Mount Kellet Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 7th June, 1913.

TO LET—(from 1st July, 1913) No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

TO LET—Godown 153, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Furnished or Unfurnished, 3 rooms with use of Kitchen; highest level; good view—"Reasonable," "Hongkong Telegraph."

SORE THROAT.

Its Cause and Cure.

A Quick, Simple Ideal Method.

In the list of common ailments induced by the present climatic conditions, sore throat occurs most frequently.

It lowers the vitality and may lead to tonsillitis, or be one of the earliest symptoms of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles or other grave diseases. All these diseases are caused by germs, which multiply in the throat with amazing rapidity.

To cure sore throat, the germs must, therefore, be destroyed. To do this, doctors have discarded gargles and painting the throat with antiseptics, for they know now that such treatment cannot reach the germs in the distant parts of the throat. The only thing which does this is Wulffing's Formamint, the pleasant-tasting throat tablet. When sucked, it saturates the saliva with a powerful disinfectant, which, as it is swallowed, kills every germ it meets.

When Wulffing's Formamint has cured your sore throat, as it undoubtedly will, you will be as enthusiastic as the tens of thousands of others, including many celebrities, who have written in its praise.

A physician writes in The Practitioner: "Having tried all

Notice

THE FAIR FARM.

IS Located in The Healthiest District of Kowloon, and Supplies us daily with the Choicest VEGETABLES, EGGS, and POULTRY.

The Farm is under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION and every attention is paid to the PROPER GROWING OF VEGETABLES, and the Poultry of EUROPEAN STOCK. Try Our Delicious

CRISP SALADS!

Grand Hotel, Queen's Road.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT KOWLOON, NEW MODERN 3 ROOM-ED FLATS with Two Bathrooms.

Pantry, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters. Bathrooms fitted with English Baths. Kitchen has English Cooking Range and Hot Water Boiler. Electric Light throughout. Immediate Possession. Also NEW FIVE ROOMED TERRACE HOUSES WITH TENNIS COURTS. Now ready for occupation. Apply to:

HUMPHREYS & FINNIE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1913. [387]

Aids Digestion—Prevents Indigestion.

O.T.

O.T. is a true digestive, and really does what liqueurs are supposed to do, namely, Aid Digestion. It is the only liqueur in the world without alcohol, and thus is most suitable for ladies and those

averse to spirituous drinks. As a preventive and remedy for Indigestion, **O.T.** is favourably known to thousands of people in all countries.

A Stimulant as Satisfactory as Alcohol
A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.

Made from natural fruits and herbs. **O.T.** is a pure and healthful beverage, and only, favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts" there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.

O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a

mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.

As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach trouble. No drink is more suitable than **O.T.** for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.

Gold Seal **Gold Seal** **Gold Seal**
British Analytical Control

Grand Prix **Grand Prix**
Paris Exhibition, 1900 Empire Exhibition, London, 1911

The More you Drink **O.T.** the Better you like it!

O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.

O.T. Mixes Deliciously with

Lemonade, Soda, Mineral Water, etc.

Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing, lemonade filling and digesting effects of aerated drinks.

Ale, Beer, Stout—gives the zip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.

Water (Hot or Cold)—gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely assuages.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA—
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Notices

PHEW! IT IS HOT.

WHY SWELTER IN THE HEAT?

BUY

F
R
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S

KEEP COOL

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
OF CHINA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—
Jinkee Road, Shanghai.
Telephone 518.
Telegrams—"Sparkless."

FILIPINO BARBER SHOP.
THE BEST IN THE COLONY!
Come to us for AMERICAN Electric Massage!

TRY OUR NEW SHAMPOOING AND HAIR DRESSING
31, Des Voeux Road.

TO LET.

Four Rooms centrally situated:
suitable for offices: 1st floor 25
Des Voeux Road, Central.
Apply to

FRENCH STORE,

25, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
CHANSON & CO., LTD.

Tel. 492 31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

An infallible remedy for this distressing complaint.

PRICE 75 Cents per bottle.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

An ideal dusting powder for Prickly Heat, Sunburn etc. Quickly removes the odour due to excessive perspiration.

MOSQUITO LOTION

Speedily stops the irritation caused by Mosquito bites, Jelly Bugs etc., etc.

No Bathing Party complete without a supply.

PRICE 75 Cents per bottle.

THE FINEST LONDON GIN

DISTILLED BY

Sir Robert Burnett & Co.

OLD TOM GIN.
DRY GIN.

UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to urge the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 ABC, 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1913.

THE TAIPINGSHAN INQUEST.

"Death by Misadventure" was the verdict returned on Friday by the coroner's jury that listened to the somewhat lengthy evidence offered in the Taipingshan case; but the riders added will be seen to have affected to some degree the value of the word "misadventure." In the first of these, the jurymen expressed the opinion "that the company in possession should have employed an architect or competent European overseer, especially in view of the contractor's suggestion." This is a statement which tempts us to ask why the law recognises no other form of negligence than a criminal one. Every man and every firm that owns property here must be well aware of the class of work done by the Chinese builder and his men; and everyone who has lived in this Colony for a week, keeping his eyes open, knows that European supervision is an absolute necessity where native workmen of any sort are employed. Even where there is the greatest watchfulness exercised by Europeans, there is always a danger of fraudulent or "scamming" work; how much greater is this danger, then, when admittedly the task is entrusted entirely to natives?

The second rider was to the effect that such defects as caused the downfall of the Station Street houses should be reported to the Building Authority within twenty-four hours of the owners' receiving notice thereof; and that there should be a penalty for neglecting to do so. This is a suggestion that all will welcome. The rider says "defects in party walls," but doubtless we may take it that the jurymen had in their minds any kind of defect likely to constitute a danger. We hope to hear that the penalty will be a pretty high one. A witness, on Thursday, remarked that many of the complaints received from Chinese tenants were of an absurdly trivial nature, relating to quite minor matters. That we can well believe, and, in fairness to the owners, we are bound to admit that a prolonged series of empty cries of "Wolf!" is calculated to put even the most watchful and the most conscientious off their guard. At the same time, human life is not a thing to trifle with; and even if a property owner receives fifty false alarms and needless calls in a week, it surely is still his duty to satisfy himself that these alarms really are false, especially when they relate to buildings as to whose age there seems to be considerable difference of opinion. One witness opined that the houses were forty years old. Yet old inhabitants tell us that they remember these buildings as being old, nearly forty years ago. However that may be, the fact remains that houses built in such a fashion as those in Station Street—and in many other parts of the Colony—do not need to be anything like forty years old before there is a risk of their collapsing; wherefore reports that may, to all appearances, be of the most trivial order should never be allowed to pass without a thorough enquiry's being made.

The third and perhaps most valuable of the riders is that steps should be taken at once to examine all houses known to have been erected before sufficient supervision was exercised over their construction. Some of us may think that, in that case, every house in the Colony should be overhauled, seeing that that happy time does not appear to have arrived when "sufficient supervision" is anywhere exercised. But, waiving that point, it is certainly to be hoped that the Building Authority will lay to heart this recommendation as concerns all buildings of any appreciable age. As we have remarked before, if the Government allows Chinese to take up their abode here, it is to a great extent, responsible for their proper housing. House property here is a remunerative investment to those who buy or build wisely, and that property should be so well looked after that it will at least be safe to live in. Moreover, even if human life were not at stake, the poorer Chinese have as much right as other persons to a fair value for their money. Landlords, of all people, should not require to be told that a crack, even in a comparatively new and apparently well-built house, is traceable to some cause—and sometimes a serious one; and where such cracks appear in old houses (which originally consisted of two stories, and had an extra floor added to them when they were already old!) the most scrupulous enquiry and examination should be made. If the tenants will report to the Public Works Department that a crack has developed in the house occupied by them, we are sure the matter will receive immediate attention.

Amateur Athletics.

The annual Amateur Athletic Championships at Stamford Bridge provided very little in the way of surprises. The mile went to Zander of Sweden, but the time was decidedly poor, his 4 minutes 25 45 seconds comparing with the amateur record of 4 minutes 15 25 seconds. The most praiseworthy performance of the meeting was undoubtedly that of W. Applegarth, who by doing the 220 yards in 21 35 seconds established a British record. This, indeed, is only two-fifths of a second below world's record time, and, following on the same runner's recent best time on record for the 150 yards, shows that Britain can still produce sprinters of the first water. It is a distinctly hopeful sign, when we hear so much of Britain's decline in sport, that such evidence as this should be forthcoming. And we are all the more optimistic of the future when we recall that only last week Britishers were able to hold their own against all-comers in the realm of lawn tennis. Assuredly "Iochabod" has not yet to be written.

A Disgraceful Road.

Yesterday we commented on the excellence of the new macadam roads in Kowloon. But, unfortunately, all the thoroughfares across the harbour are not in so good a state as these. Some months ago we again and again called attention to the disgraceful condition of Humphrey's Avenue, overgrown, as it was, with rank weeds. In course of time the authorities effected a temporary improvement by scratching the surface of the road a little; but the improvement was only temporary. To-day the thoroughfare is in as bad a state as ever it was. On either side grass and weeds have grown to fully a foot and a half in height, and after a shower of rain residents who wish to get on to the roadway from the pavement cannot possibly avoid getting wet. Some time ago a correspondent suggested, as an alternative to weeding, the application of weed-killer to the undesirable growths, and we would pass on the suggestion to the authorities concerned.

Bible English.
An interesting lecture was recently delivered at Cambridge by Sir A. Quiller Couch, on the writing of English prose. One of the lecturer's remarks particularly deserves to be borne in mind. This was to the effect that the compilers of sample "studies" in English prose never seem to think it worth while to include extracts from the Authorised Version, in their books, in spite of the fact that we might search the whole world before finding any English to compare with it, where purity, simplicity and strength are concerned. The better class schools at home awoke to the realisation of this nearly fifty years ago, but it seems to be only within quite recent times that the children of uneducated parents have been taught that the Bible was anything besides a guide to faith, to which a superstitious regard had to be paid. Whether or not religious teaching should form part of the school curriculum must always remain a matter of opinion; but we maintain very strongly that, as a reading book and a literary study, the greater part of the 1611 version should be used in every English school, no matter of what class—even in preference to Shakespeare.

A Word for the Police.
We are glad to see that Sir Edward Henry, the London Police Commissioner, said a good word in favour of the police who work in India. All that he said applies more or less to the constabulary in Hongkong and other British Colonies. The police have an unthankful task to perform at all times; as often as not, they are underpaid, and, while being loaded from every conceivable quarter with blame if they fail to prevent any particular crime, they rarely get credit for the amazing amount of good, honest and clever work done by them every day of the year. Our colonial police are practically in the position of soldiers on permanent active service; and the risks that they run are sufficiently exemplified in such outrages as that at Dumb-bell Island last year. We wish we could hear of any likelihood of their being better paid.

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DAY BY DAY

"The cure for hard luck is hard work."

The Mails.
German Mail.—Due per s.s. York at 7 p.m. to-day.

Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Arrived per s.s. Empress of Russia this morning.

American Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Siberia this morning.

American Mail.—Closes per s.s. Bellerophon at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. York at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Another Festival.
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the Festival of "Heavenly Gifts."

Silk Arrival.
The silk shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Empress of India on June 7, reached New York on July 3.

Returned.
Among the passengers arriving by the Empress of Russia to-day were Major F.C.S. Palmer and Mr Denman Fuller.

Steerage Passengers.
There were 242 steerage passengers from Vancouver by the Empress of Russia, which arrived in port this morning.

Cutting Pine Trees.

Two Chinese women were fined \$3 each by Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, for cutting pine trees in a Government plantation. **For Consignees.**

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Bendoran and the s.s. Vestalia are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to storage charges. **Damaging Plants.**

Wong Yut, a Chinese pupil at St. Joseph's College, was fined \$2 by Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court for cutting English and Chinese characters on the plants in the Botanic Gardens.

Empress of Russia.

The C.P.R. liner Empress of Russia arrived in port this morning on completion of her first voyage from Vancouver to Hongkong. She left Vancouver on June 19. She brought her 1,747 tons of general cargo and reported fair, calm weather throughout the voyage.

Bishop of Victoria.

The Bishop of Victoria has now returned from his recent visit to Pakhoi, Haiphong, Hanoi, and Yunnan-fu. At Pakhoi the Bishop took numerous confirmations and conducted a service at Yunnan-fu. The Rev. N. C. Pope (St. Andrew's, Kowloon) has also returned to the Colony.

THE NIPPON.

Manila Paper's account of the Re-floating.

The following from the "Cable-news American" of July 3 is given in elaboration of our remarks last Friday on the Nippon.

"In tow of the cableship Rizal, the steamship Nippon, which has been stranded on Scarborough reef for over seven weeks, arrived safely at Olongapo yesterday. Captain Henning of the Rizal telegraphed this information yesterday to the collector of customs, the director of the navigation, and to Erlanger and Galinger, the rulers.

In the face of all manner of threats and a chain of unfortunate circumstances such as labour trouble and machinery breakdown, Erlanger and Galinger have not only succeeded in patching up the hull of the Nippon and bringing her safely into port but have salvaged all the cargo worth saving, all in less than two months.

"The cutter Corregidor, towing the big scow which was used in the salvage operations, arrived in port last night but anchored outside, so no account of how the Nippon was taken off could be had last night. The cutter Mindoro was dispatched yesterday evening for Olongapo with a customs inspector on board who will take charge of the Nippon. Erlanger and Galinger have placed a lien on the vessel and the salvaged cargo and as soon as the vessel is repaired sufficiently to make her navigable and an appraisal made of her value, to take the scow to the courts. It is understood that arrangements are now being made so the Nippon can be put on the drydock Dewey at Olongapo for temporary repairs."

The Safety of Bow Bells.

"In view," to use the words of the Rector, Canon Masterman, "of the troublous times in which we live," the authorities of Bow Church have placed sets of the church keys in the hands of the police, so that access may be obtained to the edifice whenever necessary.

FROM SCARBOROUGH TO HONGKONG.

The "Telegraph" helps Seaside Resort.

The following is culled from the "Daily Mail" of June 19.

The "Scarborough Post" of Tuesday contains the following:

"Daily Mail" Advertisement
Reaches Hongkong.

To the Editor of the "Scarborough Post."

Sir,—Having read with great interest the proposed scheme for a full page advertisement in the "Daily Mail," and especially your optimistic remarks in "Postal Notes," with which I thoroughly concur, I thought you might be interested to hear what far-reaching effects the proposition itself, let alone the advertisement proper has had, and enclose you a portion of the "Hongkong Telegraph" for your perusal.

I can also vouch for at least a couple of families here who are visiting the old country on their holiday this year, and intend including Scarborough in their itinerary, due directly to the enterprise of the old town in the new line they are taking up, as brought to their notice through this article.

Every little helps, and if visitors are being drawn from an out-of-the-way corner of the globe such as this, what will the result be from those within easy access? It is hard to prophesy, but personally I feel confident that all previous records for the town will be broken this season, and I think that all who have the town's interest at heart should enthusiastically support the new association who are taking the responsibility of the venture, and also tender their cordial thanks to yourself for the encouragement you have so freely given, and the valuable space in your esteemed paper you have devoted to the project.

For the benefit of the pessimists, I should like to quote the Yankee's motto, which I think is equally applicable to a town like Scarborough as to a business:

"He who would in business rise Must either bust or advertise."

With best wishes for the success of the old town.—I remain,

yours sincerely,

An Old Scardeburgian.

[The writer of the above encloses with his letter a copy of the "Hongkong Telegraph," dated May 23, on the front page of which, among the principal news of the day, is a half-column article on the advertising of English seaside resorts, with especial reference to Scarborough's "Daily Mail" ad.

The remarks of Mr. Howard Rowtree and Mr. B. F. Hopper advocating the scheme are quoted, and allusion is made to the Bill that is being promoted to enable certain Welsh watering-places to pay for advertisements out of public funds. We are much interested in "Old Scardeburgian's" remarks. There are many evidences that the "Daily Mail" scheme is amply repaying the outlay.—Ed., "S.P."]

MANILA'S NEW INDUSTRY!

"No longer Necessary to rely on Hongkong."

Manila seems in a hurry to dispense with Hongkong salvage engineers. Apropos of the refloating of the Nippon, reported in last Thursday's "Telegraph," the "Cablenews American" says:

"The average man perhaps does not appreciate the magnitude of this achievement, the final triumph of weeks of the hardest kind of work. Hats off to the men who do things and accomplish real results. Congratulations to Messrs. Erlanger and Galinger, the bureau of navigation and those who assisted in the undertaking. No longer is it necessary to reply on Hongkong for big salvage operations."

Manila and the Jungle.

"In view," to use the words of the Rector, Canon Masterman, "of the troublous times in which we live," the authorities of Bow Church have placed sets of the church keys in the hands of the police, so that access may be obtained to the edifice whenever necessary.

HONGKONG EVENINGS.

How They Might be Made More Enjoyable.

[Special Article].

It is a decidedly common experience, after one has resided in Hongkong for any considerable length of time, to hear almost every second individual one meets bewailing the humdrum character of life in the Colony. Everybody has his or her particular grievance, of course; and everybody emphasises it by constant comparisons with the attractions of life in the big cities at home. If a plebiscite were taken on the question, we should most certainly find that nine out of every ten residents would instance the lack of after-dinner entertainment as the biggest cause for complaint—the dreary sameness of the hours, night after night, between dinner-time and the customary hour of retiring. It is an old, old story; and all agree on the point that life could be made much more delightful if only some scheme or other were set on foot to provide light, cheery after-dinner entertainment. But what is anybody's work is nobody's; and it all ends in common grumbling. It may stir up some one to action, however, if one or two suggestions are advanced, by the adoption of which life in Hongkong might be made far and away more attractive than it now is.

Why Not "Steamer Nights"?

It is in the summer that the monotony of Hongkong life is most felt. In the winter we get a fair sprinkling of theatrical visits, concerts, dances and the like; and in any case a roaring fire and a good book take some beating when the atmosphere outside is raw, chilly and uninviting. What is most needed, therefore, is that some means be found to fill in the long summer evenings. One suggestion that occurs to the writer—one which does not appear to have been often thought of—is that greater advantage be taken of our magnificent harbour in the cool of the evening after dinner. Some enterprising individual or firm ought to charter a steamer of the type used on the Canton run, arrange a regular weekly (or even bi-weekly) trip in the waters of the Colony, having music and refreshments on board and charging a popular price. If necessary, there could be first and second classes. If such a scheme as this were launched, and the fares fixed on a reasonable scale, it should soon grow in public favour, and "steamer nights" would become one of the happiest and most popular times of the week. Properly handled, this should be a big paying proposition for whoever cared to take it in hand. There's money in it for somebody.

Other Suggestions.

As to other suggestions, why, let it once again be asked, cannot we have a weekly promenade band concert? There is no dearth of bands in the Colony, and that a weekly performance would meet a popular demand is quite evident from the big crowd which gathers every Tuesday night along the seafront at Kowloon to hear the Rajput band play on mess nights. Every big Municipality at home has its own band, and in the smallest of towns it is a regular thing for the Corporation to hire a local band to play once a week in summer time. The Government has a duty in this matter, and it would conform to public desire if it took the matter in hand. Then there is no reason why there should not be a monthly open-air variety entertainment of the type usually arranged by the Hongkong and the Kowloon Cricket Clubs, the admission charge to be, say, fifty cents. Another idea for providing after-dinner recreation is that some of the lawn bowls clubs might have the enterprise to erect two or three big arcades on their greens and thus enable members to follow their favourite pastime when natural light fails. These are a few suggestions thrown out at random to solve Hongkong's eternal query "What shall we do after dinner?"

Manila and the Jungle.

"In view," to use the words of the Rector, Canon Masterman, "of the troublous times in which we live," the authorities of Bow Church have placed sets of the church keys in the hands of the police, so that access may be obtained to the edifice whenever necessary.

At the Taipingshan inquest the other day, the Sanitary Board's M.O.H. testified on oath that

that most of the floors in the two houses were overcrowded. It is satisfactory to know this from an authority like a police officer.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We offered to bet a man jinks the other day that a contemporary in describing Mr. Darsie's "Tempest" recital at the Park, would speak of Shakespeare as the Bard of Avon. Not only did our friend refuse, but he hinted somewhat nastily that it was bad form on our part to seek to bet on a certainty. At any rate, he would have lost the bet. Moreover, the "Daily Mail" speaks of it as the devouring element in all an earthquake a seismic disturbance.

The "Straits Times" remarks:

"It is not generally known that Father Vaughan visited Singapore for one day, in the course of his tour. We may yet hear him speak on the incidents of his visit." So long as

A TALE OF TWO TRAVELLERS.

A Trip to Annam and Cambodia, as Told Themselves.

In the winter 1912-13 a friend and I, being then resident in Hongkong, decided to visit Saigon, and, if there was yet time, before the river fell so low, to extend our journey to Angkor, the ancient capital of the Khmer Empire, which now lies buried in the forests bordering the Mekong river, which river running from the highlands of Tibet to the Chinese Ocean, was at one time a great high road of Eastern civilization, and until quite a few years ago almost untraversed by Europeans. It is now navigated for many hundreds of miles by small steamers as well as countless native craft.

It is difficult to gather much authentic history of the Khmer Empire as there are only a few records known to be in existence. But its great ruins remain, showing to what a height its arts reached. Most of the inscriptions found in the buildings that have been translated treat only of presentations and pious gifts. The annals of the Court of Phnom-Penh give little of the times before the present dynasty but what there is, is of a fantastic and legendary nature.

It is possible that there may still be in existence, in the numerous Buddhist Monasteries, which are scattered at the country documents waiting to be deciphered by savants but briefly what is present known is as follows:—

In the early days of the Christian era emigrants from India founded a state in the vicinity of the mouth of the Mekong, under a legendary ruler called Kaundinya, a Brahmin, but whether they travelled there by land or sea is uncertain. Another Brahmin, named Kambu, founded a Kingdom further North, which was called Kambujas (sons of Kambu) or Cambodia. Roined cities extend over the whole length of the river from the sea to Angkor and Battambang, but the ones we visited are those of Angkor, which are the best preserved, and at present the most accessible and probably where the last stand of the nation took place.

Angkor Vat, 1050-1170 A.D., as far as can be ascertained, was the latest constructed of the many temples. The first royal cities were Oravarman and Credithavarman, which were conquered by the Cambodians in the reign of Bhavarman (A.D. 550-590).

This is the first king whose name we have authentic knowledge of, though the precise date of his reign is uncertain. He was succeeded by his elder brother, Civasena Mahendravarman, A.D. 604, and the most ancient inscriptions found are of this period. Mons J. Commalle, in his book on the ruins of Angkor, gives the name and approximate date taken from a stela discovered at Ta Prohm, of each of the kings up to Jayavarman VII, who died in 1201 A.D., after whose death the decadence commenced. During the reign of Jayavarman I, 640 to 650 A.D. the Khmer Kingdom consisted of 30 towns and held intercourse with the surrounding countries, including Central China. Jayavarman, 802 to 830, resided at Prah Khan, Indravarman I, 677 to 889 A.D. commenced building Bayon.

Yacavarmi, 889 to 900 A.D., built Angkor Thom.

Rajendravarman, 944 to 968, built Ta-Prohm, Banteai-Kdei.

Buddhism appeared for the first time about this date.

In the reign of Suryavarman, 1112-52, Pandit Diva, Kara who is supposed to have been the architect of Angkor Vat, was born.

A sentence of two months' imprisonment was imposed.

Jayavarman, 1182 to 1201 A.D., abandoned the construction of great monuments, probably due to the invasion of the country by the Chams. The temples were pillaged but the enemy soon retired carrying away their booty. After this defeat the Army of Cambodia appears to have revenged itself on the Chams and to have over run Champa. The Chams were a race of similar stock to the Cambodians and intermarriages were made between the royal families of both kingdoms, but during the last reign constant wars between the two nations appear to have

weakened them both, so that during the next 50 years they became an easy prey to the Thai who came from what is now known as Siam and who overran the whole of this country. The Chinese envoy Tohoon Ta Kouan sent to Cambodia by Kublai Khan in 1296 says "In the recent war with the Siamese, the country has been entirely devastated."

The document from which this is taken is in the archives at Peking, being a report to the Chinese Emperor of the Envoy's visit. In another Chinese document it relates that during the Sui dynasty, a Chinese general carried off from the capital of Lin Yip (probably Siam) reip) eighteen golden images and again in the year A.D. 1003. The reigning monarch of China (Cambodia) sent an embassy to inform the Emperor that he was building Buddhist Temple in the hope that so meritorious a work might add something to the length of his years (Hsien of Sung Dynasty). This history after this period is entirely mystery and rests on conjecture only.

There is no doubt that a great part of these comments was purposely destroyed and Mons Commalle suggests that it was done either by the slaves when their masters the Brahmins were overthrown, in revenge for the labour and sufferings of themselves and their ancestors or by the conquering Thai. His reasons for the statement are that he has found in many places the stones of foundations of buildings removed in a manner obviously intentional and which could not have been done by the growth of the forest trees and creepers which later have finished the work of destruction. Why Angkor Vat has been so well preserved is another mystery, probably due to superstition as this Temple still has remaining in it a large number of gods and goddesses.

(To be Continued to-morrow.)

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

Olympic Club Tournament. The American tournaments at the Olympic Lawn Tennis Club are now in full swing, and among the latest results in "A" Class are:—

Weidler (owes 40) beat Stetens (owes 40), 8-3; beat A. Viveash (owes 15) 3-2.

A. Viveash beat G. W. Sewell (owes 15), 6-5.

F. Hicks (owes 15) beat G. W. Sewell, 6-5.

WATER POLO.

The Royal Artillery Cup. East night the 88th U.C. R.G.A. were defeated by two goals to nil by the 87th Coy, in a polo match at the A.S.C. Camter. Ashford played well and checked the brilliant play of Bacon. There were no goals scored in the first half, but in the second Bacon twice found the net.

ALL OVER FIVE CENTS.

Quarrel Which Led to Injuries.

A Chinese who wounded another in the hand with a knife at Wanchai, was charged before Mr Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning.

Complainant said that when he asked the defendant for five cents owed to him he said he had not go it. Complainant pushed the defendant, and the latter picked up a chopper, and slashed him across the hands with it.

Defendant was afterwards arrested and the injured man had to have his hand dressed at the hospital.

A sentence of two months' imprisonment was imposed.

Missionaries in Shensi. The officials at Sian, capital of Shensi, are not treating the missionary community any too well, according to a private letter received in Hankow by the "Central China Post." The writer tells how a mission chapel was entered by thieves three times in a week, and the official, when appealed to, said he had no time for such trifles. In some cases the magistrates have written letters to the foreigners that have caused deep resentment. The same letter mentions that Sian is notorious with noops, and artillery is conspicuous in the city.

A WILL DISPUTE.

Important Case Opened To-day.

A case which is said to involve property in Hongkong was commenced in the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir W. "Reed" Davies, sitting in the Original Jurisdiction. The action is out of a will made as far back as 1874, and dealing with the Chinese custom of adoption, and is expected to occupy the attention of the Court for about ten days.

The parties are Choo Yin Chu and Chao Ching Shi, and the defendant Tao Sin Ip. Plaintiffs, claiming as legatees under the will dated October 1874, of one Choo On, alias Yung Cheong, alias Wing Chow, which will was proved in the supreme Court on June 29, 1875 by Chow Ying Yin, ask to have the trustee of the said will, in so far as the same affected the plaintiff, in regard to such part of the estate of the said Choo On, situated within the jurisdiction of the Court, carried into execution.

Mr M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr Needham, of Messrs. Ewens, and Needham, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr E. H. Sharp, with whom was Mr F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the defence.

An Alteration.

Some little dispute arose at the commencement as to a statement in the pleadings by the defence which altered an allegation that the remaining plaintiff—the second having died since the commencement of the proceedings—was the adopted son of Choo Kwang Shi to the reared-up son of Choo Lau Shi.

Mr Sharp asked to be allowed to amend the pleadings by substituting the second statement for the first.

Mr Slade objected as he claimed that the alteration altered the whole basis of the case. Their case was that the plaintiff was the adopted son of the deceased's second son, and therefore grandson of the testator. The mother of the deceased's second son was Kwang Shi who was the third wife of the testator, and the allegation made was that plaintiff had been adopted into the third family, and therefore he had no connection with the second, whatever which was a very important difference. He quite agreed that there were other documents which said that the plaintiff was the adopted son of Lau Shi, so that they had two inconsistent statements; one was the pleadings, and the other was the document.

His Lordship:—Intentionally so?

Mr. Slade—I thought, so at first, because when they were amending that paragraph they changed the word "adopted" which originally stood to, "taken by Choo Kwang Shi". It must have been before them at the time, and therefore I took it that they meant it as a serious allegation.

His Lordship:—Does the amendment involve any extra costs?

Mr. Slade:—I cannot see that it would.

His Lordship:—If I make any amendment, I shall do it subject to any incidental costs.

Mr. Slade:—I don't know that there would be any, and of course I am thoroughly with your Lordship that any alteration should be allowed to enable a person to bring forth his facts.

His Lordship made the order for amendment, subject to any incidental costs that might arise.

Mr. Slade then went on to deal with some of the points that were in issue between the parties, and proceeded to say that the defendants urged that some of the points raised by the plaintiff had already been decided by the courts of Macao. He said that the claim at Macao was based on an allegation that Choo Yung Sze had died intestate and the plaintiff claimed to succeed him as heir. The claim was based on a statement of facts which did not exist and the decision of that court was perfectly correct.

The next point was as to domicile. The other side said that the testator was domiciled in Macao, and they said he was not. Continuing, Mr. Slade said that Chinese law did not come into the case except

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when explaining the meanings of certain documents and of certain words.

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Outlining the case for the plaintiff, counsel said that the testator, Choo On, died in 1874 and the present trouble had arisen over a bequest in Choo On's will which was made in the same year as his death. It would be as well to remember that the "Choo" which was written as the name of the plaintiff was the same as the "Tso" for the defendant. They were really the same name in Chinese. In 1874 the spelling of Chinese name in English characters had not reached the precision of to day and names were spelt by persons in ways which seemed to them best. There was only one confusing name and that was "Chu," but altogether, he did not think that any confusion would arise. Choo Ying Yin was appointed executor and the probate to the will was granted in 1875. It was not denied that the property claimed in the action was dealt with under the will, and in this connection he might say that whereas at the time of the will the property in question was worth about five or six thousand dollars, it was now worth ten times that amount. Plaintiff, who claimed that he was the adopted son of Choo Yau Sing, the testator's second son, received payments from the property regularly up to 1906, but in that year the present executor, who had taken the place of the testator's second son, ceased to make further payments and the present case arose.

The case is proceeding.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE DISPUTE.

It will be remembered that with regard to the general average declared on the Banca and Assaye cargo, the consignees in Kobe and Osaka (members of the Cotton Merchants' Association) passed a resolution to exclude the P. & O. steamers from the Bombay cotton conference, says the "Japan Chronicle." At the same time, they reported their decision to the Cotton Spinners' Association, asking it to agree to this step. The Association considered the matter carefully, and asked the Cotton Merchants' Association to postpone the execution of the decision, as it wished to consider the case in all its bearings, it being a matter of very great importance. So far, says the "Aribi," it appears that the real intention of the Association in the answer above mentioned, is to wash its hands of the whole dispute. As for the Cotton Spinners' Association, this body hesitates definitely to boycott the P. & O. steamers, so long as the attitude of the Spinners' Association is undecided. It is likely, therefore, that the trouble which has been seriously talked about will now quietly fizzle out, the cotton merchants having to make the best of a bad job.

On June 25 the members of the Association held a meeting and decided not to enforce the boycott pending further developments.

Panama Exhibition. The Bureau of the Panama-Exposition Commission was opened on June 28, telegraph. Reuter's Peking correspondent, and is under the control of Commissioner Chen Oh. It is already decided that China will take part in the exhibition, building a special pavilion and laying out a garden. Extensive exhibits from each province will be sent.

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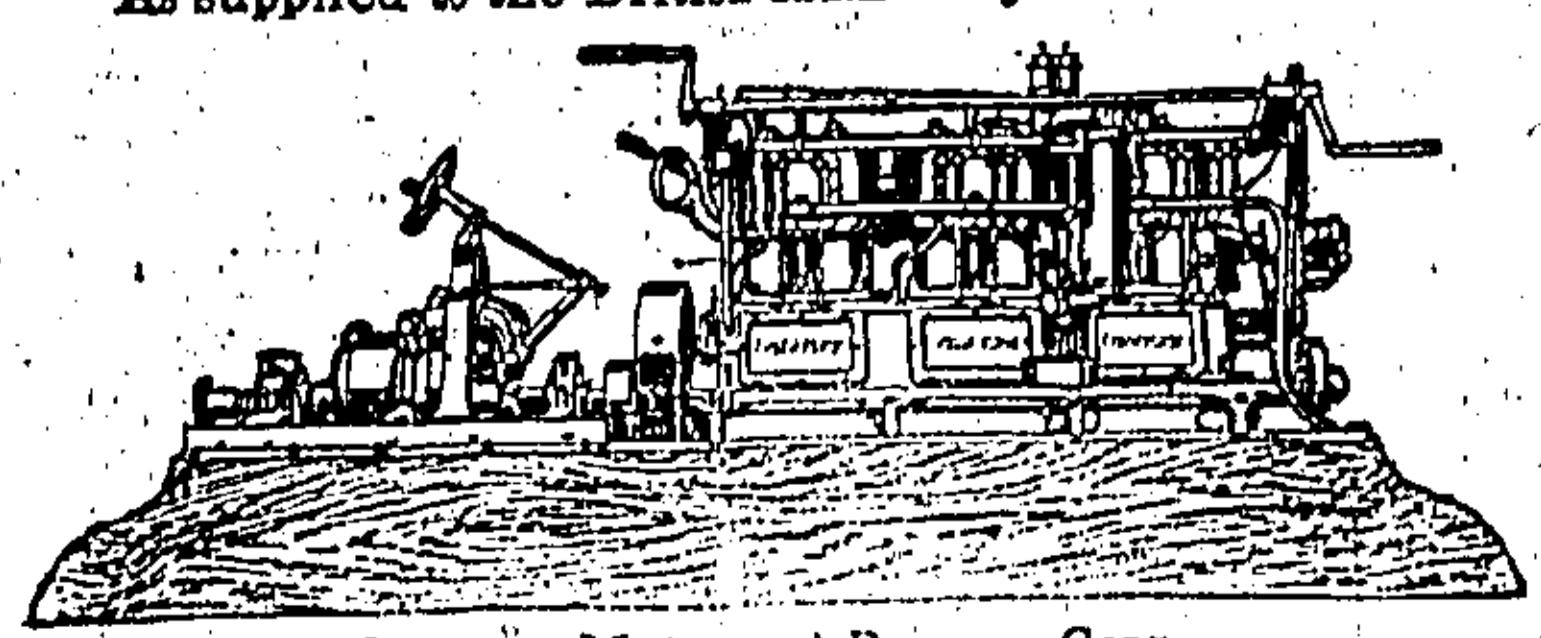
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Glenstrae	S. T. & Co.	18 July about
Bermuda	H. A. L.	20 August
Atlantique	M. M. Co.	15 July
Ernest Simons	M. M. Co.	20 July
Altmark	H. A. L.	14 July
Kaga Maru	N. Y. K.	16 July
Preussen	H. A. L.	8 August
Goldenfels	H. A. L.	20 July
Koerber	S. W. & Co.	15 July
E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
Derflinger	M. & Co.	9 July

London and Antwerp Flintshire J. M. & Co. 15 July
London via Usual Ports of Call Monmouthshire J. M. & Co. 3 August
London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c. Sunda P. & O. Co. 0 July
Havre, London & Antwerp Glenstrae S. T. & Co. 18 July about
Havre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg, &c. Bermuda H. A. L. 20 August
Marseilles &c. Atlantique M. M. Co. 15 July
Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg Ernest Simons M. M. Co. 20 July
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Spore, &c. Altmark H. A. L. 14 July
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg Kaga Maru N. Y. K. 16 July
Vicenza, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c. Preussen H. A. L. 8 August
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San Francisco via Keelung & Japan &c.	Shiyo Maru	T. K. K. 12 July
San Francisco via Manila and Japan, &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co. 18 July
do do do	China	P. M. Co. 29 July
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Keelung, &c.	Yokohama Maru	N. Y. K. 15 July
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Seattle Maru	O. S. K. 10 July
do do do	Mexico Maru	O. S. K. 23 July
Vancouver, S'le and T'coma, & P'land (Or.)	Brisgavia	H. A. L. 25 July
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	E. of Russia	C. P. R. Co. 16 July
do do do	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co. 30 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Den of Ruthven	J. M. & Co. 27 July

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. & Co. 19 July
do do do	Coblenz	M. & Co. 12 July
do do do	Inaba Maru	N. Y. K. 30 July
do do do	Taiyuan	B. & S. 16 July
do do do	Changsha	B. & S. 25 August

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Titaroem	J. C. J. L. Quick despatch
do do do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L. Quick despatch
Japan	Tjilwong	J. C. J. L. Quick despatch
do	Tjimanock	J. C. J. L. Quick despatch
do	Amazone	M. M. Co. 14 July
Kobe	Australien	M. M. Co. 27 July
Kobe & Yokohama	P. Sigismund	M. & Co. 22 July, about
do do	Vadala	J. M. & Co. 10 July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Miyasaki Maru	N. Y. K. 17 July
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K. 21 July
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Vorwaer	S. W. & Co. 31 July, about
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K. 30 July
Manila	Luzon Maru	O. S. K. 18 July
Manila, Mangarin, Illobo and Cebu	Yuensang	J. M. & Co. 12 July
do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co. 16 July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Rubi	B. & S. 15 July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Huichow	J. M. & Co. 13 July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	J. M. & Co. 14 July
do	Fookeang	J. M. & Co. 15 July
Shanghai and Japan	Lisians	H. A. L. 20 July
do	Belgravia	H. A. L. 30 July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co. 8 July
do	Haiyang	D. L. & Co. 11 July
do	Haiching	D. L. & Co. 15 July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Namur	P. & O. 12 July, about
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Shinyo Maru	N. Y. K. 16 July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Sochu Maru	O. S. K. 9 July
Swatow	Daiji Maru	O. S. K. 13 July
do	Haimun	D. L. & Co. 9 July
do	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K. 16 July
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	M. & Co. 9 July, about
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjikini	J. C. J. L. Quick despatch
Shanghai, Tsingtao, Kobe and Yokohama	Bohemia	J. C. J. L. Quick despatch
Shanghai	Assaye	S. W. & Co. 1 August
do	Anhui	P. & O. Co. 17 July, about
do	Chenan	B. & S. 10 July
do	Kwongsang	B. & S. 12 July
do	Ernest Simons	J. M. & Co. 13 July
Tientsin	Chipehing	B. & S. 17 July
Sandakan	Rajak	M. & Co. Middle of July
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co. End of July
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COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Bullion.

July 2, 1913.
Mexican Dollars: market rate:
Opening ... Tls. 73.5
Closing ... Tls. 73.5
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate ... Tls. 73.5125
Shanghai Gold Bars: 987 touch ... Tls. 365.50
Bar Silver ... Tls. 111.15
Copper Cash ... per tael. 1,778
Sovereigns: buying rate at 28-1/2-Tls. 738
at each. 738-Mex. \$10.01
Peking Bar ... Tls. 305
Native Interest ...
The International Cotton Congress.
Scheveningen, June 11.—The International Cotton Congress concluded here to-day, Mr. J. B. Tattersall (England), who presided, said the only way to eradicate the evil of gambling from the cotton trade was by a wider cultivation of cotton in countries in which climatic conditions were suitable. It was resolved "that India, being the only country in which immediate and large expansion of cotton cultivation can be expected, this Congress, while expressing appreciation of efforts already made, records its belief that adequate progress is impossible unless the Indian Government allotted annually more money to agriculture." A resolution of thanks was passed to all countries engaged in extending the area of cotton growing, and such centres were urged to continue their efforts and to follow the example of the British Government in guaranteeing a loan to the Sudan. The French spinners were congratulated on the success of their house for testing cotton at Havre, and the Congress recommended that similar houses be erected at all ports at which cotton is imported. An invitation to attend the next congress of planters in America was referred to the International Committee. It was decided to hold a meeting of delegates in Switzerland next year. On the motion of Sir Charles Macara (England) hearty thanks were voted to Mr. B. W. Ter Quile, president of the Congress, and to the Dutch people for their bounteous hospitality.

Entertainments

VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 To-Night 9.15
To-Night 9.15
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME, INCLUDING
THE GREAT DRAMATIC FILM
"HOMELESS." "HOMELESS."
(2,500 feet).

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS

KITTY RAYNOR

AND

OLGA MONTES.

CHANGE OF PICTURES EVERY
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
"THE BLOOD FUED"
(A FINELY DRAMATIC FILM).

"LA GRANJA"

(A MAGNIFICENT COLOURED FILM).

OTHER GREAT NEW PICTURES.

HAVE YOU SEEN

MISS CHINITA ZEREGA.

The World-renowned Classical Dancer who has performed before the Crowned Heads of Europe?

THIS EVENING AT 9.15 P.M.

Public Companies

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

FOR 10 NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING Fri., July 4,

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS

The New Bandmann Opera Co.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1913, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$300,000 to \$400,000 by the creation of 100,000 new shares of \$1 each.

2. That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorized to distribute \$60,000 from the Reserve Fund amongst the persons who are registered shareholders of the Company on such date as the Directors may decide by means of bonus in proportion to the number of shares held by them on such last mentioned date, and that such bonus may be payable on such date as the Directors may appoint.

Where such distribution would involve a payment in fraction of cents and fraction shall be ignored.

3. That the Directors may be authorized to offer at any date to the Directors may decide one new share of \$1 for every three old shares held by him on which all calls have been paid with new share being (subject to the same conditions as to fraction) equal in nominal amount to the sum of the calls paid by him for every complete three old shares held by him under the last preceding clause and that the Directors may decide that the new shares shall be entitled to the same rights as the old shares held by him.

4. That the offer of the new shares referred to in resolution (3) must be accepted on or before such date as the Directors shall appoint.

5. That the new shares referred to in resolution (3) may be accepted on or before such date as the Directors shall appoint.

6. That the Directors be authorized to dispose of any shares of the Company which are declined or not accepted within such date as the Directors may appoint and of any surplus new shares to such persons upon such terms and conditions as at such time as the Directors think fit.

By order,

W. S. BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1913. [453]

THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN

from the Vaudeville

Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.

"THE PINK LADY"

from the Globe Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, July 10.

"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"

from Daly's Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, July 11.

"PRINCESS CAPRICE"

from the Shaftesbury

Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, July 12.

Important Revival, with New Scenery, Costumes and Effects

"THE GEISTHA"

from Dally's Theatre, London.

The Record Success.

MONDAY, July 14.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"

still the Biggest and Brightest

Success now playing to

capacity houses in London.

TUESDAY, July 15.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Particulars to be announced later.

Doors Open at 8.30.

Commence at 9 Sharp.

Plans now open at MOUTRIES.

NOTICE.

MR. ILTYD H. GEARE has this day been given a General Power of Attorney by me, and will look after the interests of the Vacuum Oil Company during my absence.

W. A. DOWLEY
General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1913. [397]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up ... \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [32]

THE PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.

2.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. every hour.

10.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

as on West Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

A. H. LEINTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [149]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a

dead-poll or power of attorney made

the 28th day of June, 1913 by William Leonard Parker, I, the undersigned was constituted attorney for the said William Leonard Parker

for all purposes in connection with his affairs. The power of attorney may be inspected by all persons concerned at any time, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the office of Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co. Limited, at 20 Die

Vaux Road Central, upon reasonable notice being previously given for the purpose.

WILLIAM HENRY EMBERLEY.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1913. [149]

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Vaux Road Central, upon reasonable notice being previously given for the purpose.

THE SOTTO CASE.

Mr Bruton's Defence Address
Continued.

Continuing his speech for the defence in the Sotto case, before Mr Hazelton, at the Police Court, after we had gone to press yesterday, Mr Bruton said that if the Philippine Islands were part of the United States, the Filipinos must necessarily be citizens and the Naturalisation Laws must apply. As he had told his Worship the other day, the words "State" or "territory," in the Naturalisation Laws, were used practically as one and the same. Persons in a territory could become naturalised, and a person in a State could become naturalised, but a person in the Philippine Islands could not become naturalised. A person in the Philippines was not naturalised in the United States. In all the States in the North American Continent, the Naturalisation Laws were in force, and the people were all citizens. All persons resident in Alaska were citizens—he was not speaking of unincorporated tribes—all others were citizens of the United States and the Naturalisation Laws applied. To become naturalised a person had to go to the United States to do it. In all other States a party resident in these States, not a foreigner, could become naturalised in that State, and if he took the citizenship of the United States he was a citizen of that territory in which the naturalisation took place. With regard to Cuba, America occupied Cuba with the idea of granting the Cubans independence.

Mr Hodgson:—Cuba was never ceded to America.

Mr Bruton:—It has only ceded sovereignty all the way through. My friend says Spain only ceded sovereignty over Cuba.

Mr Reader Harris:—No, relinquished.

Philippines a Protectorate?

Mr Bruton:—No, it has ceded sovereignty, but not authority. It is nothing more than a Protectorate, and nothing less than a Protectorate, which they exercised first with regard to Cuba, before granting independence, and which they exercised in Porto Rico until they gave it the same sort of government and the same sort of colonisation as they have there now, but in Cuba they have nothing else. The ingredients for a Protectorate are reserved by this very Treaty—they have retained their own nationality. It is nothing more or less than a Protectorate. Now, your Worship, I will show you from one of their own statutes or acts, chapter 793 of 1900, where they are providing for extradition between the Philippine Islands and the United States; and the words used there are rather important. It clearly says in 1900, when this was passed, there was no intention of anything else but a Protectorate—it is an Act amending the revised statutes. It provides that "no foreign country, or territory, or part thereof, occupied by, or under the control of the United States." What could you have clearer that at that time it was a Protectorate—and this is dealing with extradition between the Philippine Islands and the United States. And they speak of the Philippines as being a foreign territory occupied by or under the control of the United States. It is quoted in chapter 656, "whenever any foreign country or territory or part thereof is occupied by or under the control of the United States, any person who there violated, or who has violated the Criminal Laws in force, through any commission of any of the following offences"—so and so, and so and so; I don't suppose you want the whole of it. It is interesting to notice that the United States up to 1899 had nothing outside of the North American continent at all, no territories, no dependencies outside the American continent. When the war with Spain broke out the Hawaiian Islands were annexed and Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands were ceded by Spain to the United States. Mr Bruton then argued that the Philippine Islands answered a protectorate in every particular. The American Government had set their own judiciary, their own executive and all.

that sort of thing, but the necessary ingredient was that the Philippines had retained their own nationality; they had an independent nationality from the protecting state and that was the essential ingredient in a Protectorate.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

HATCHING CHICKS
BY WHOLESALE.

There is now in operation at Port O'Connor, Texas, a machine that is capable of turning out a chicken every twelve seconds for twenty-four hours a day and for 365 days in a year, says a writer in the "Technical World."

This mammoth hatcher is the third of its type built by the inventor, who was formerly a poultry expert for the Government. It is the second largest hatching establishment in the world, being slightly exceeded in capacity by a hatcher at Petaluma, Cal., which holds 165,000 eggs as against 150,000 in the Texas machine.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this plant is the fact that all eggs, together with room for handling, chick packing and all engines, fans and equipment, occupy but a single floor 16-50 feet. Furnished with common incubators, such a room would have just about the same capacity in three weeks as the plant has in a single day.

This economy of space and cost is attained by placing the eggs in superimposed trays like the type cases in a printer's case rack, or the trays in a fruit-dryer. This idea has been tried before, but was not a success on account of the hot air rising.

In the present instance this difficulty is overcome by forcing a continual current of air from a centrifugal fan through the hatching chamber, which serves to keep it at an even temperature throughout.

Whi's this is quite an item of expense and would not pay with a small machine, yet in a big plant it is paid for several times over by the saving of the duplication of the small machines, as well as by the economy of the fuel and labour.

One of the unique improvements in the Texas plant is a turning system, by which compartments holding 10,000 eggs are swung on a pivot and the eggs turned by inverting the entire compartment. This enables one man to turn 100,000 eggs in less than two minutes.

These eggs are ventilated and maintained at an equal temperature by an 800-pound centrifugal fan, requiring four-horse-power to operate it, and the temperature is regulated to a tenth of 1 degree, while water sprays regulate the moisture to a similar nicety.

MIDNIGHT REVIEW.

By Electric Light.

General Sir Ian Hamilton arrived in Toronto on June 7, accompanied by Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia. In the afternoon he inspected the 48th Highlanders, of whom he is honorary colonel, and attended a reception by the officers of all the Toronto regiments. At Montreal, which he should have reached at 9 o'clock on Friday night, the Montreal garrison with 40,000 people awaited him at the railway station, but a cook blew out of the boiler of the engine and the train did not arrive till midnight. Fifteen thousand people were still waiting, and the General held a ceremonial drill by electric light. He said that the marching was excellent and that in every feature the ceremonial was equal to that of veterans. —The "Times."

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNNE

POST OFFICE.

The Siberia with the American Mail is due to arrive here to-day between noon and 2 p.m. The York, with the German Mail left Singapore on Friday, the 4th inst., at 6 p.m. and may be expected here to-day at about 7 p.m.

The Amazone with the French Mail is expected to arrive here on Sunday, the 13th inst.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Siberian and Canadian Em. presses of Russia.

AMERICAN, SIBERIA.

MAILS DUE.

German, York, 8th inst.

French, Amazone, 13th inst.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

June 20 July 5
June 21 July 7

MAILS CLOSE.

Philippine Islands—Per Taming, 8th July, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—Soehu Maru, 9th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per Drifat, 9th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per Wongkoi, 9th July, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 9th July, 1.15 p.m.

Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle—Per Bellerophon, 9th July, 3 p.m.

A. AMERICAN MAIL.

Siberian Mail.

Touron—Per Kiangping, 9th July, 5 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per Derflinger, 10th July, 9 a.m.

Atago Maru, Jap. ss 2,535.

R. Kawamura, 7th July

—Mike 2nd July, Coal.

—M. B. K.

Siberia, Amer. ss 11,284.

A. Zeeder, 8th July—San Francisco 5th July, Gen.

—P. M. 'o.

Vadala, Br. ss 2,164, Maude, 8th June—Rangoon & Singapore 2nd July, Gen.

J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

7 July.

Chipshing for Canton.

Birkenfels for Hamburg.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 9th July, 10 a.m.

Saigon—Per Shansi, 10th July, 9 a.m.

Fest Bayard and Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 10th July, 10 a.m.

Bangkok—Per Vang, 10th July, 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Vedala, 10th July, 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moti, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Seattle Maru, 10th July, noon.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Fooksang, 10th July, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th July, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North-China—Per Anhui, 10th July, 3 p.m.

Pakhoi, and Haiphong—Per Sungkhang, 11th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hsaiyang, 11th July, 10 a.m.

Koror, Yap, Ulii, Saisan, Truk, Ponape, Kusai, Jaluit, Nauru, Rabaul and Sydney—Per Germania 11th July, 4 p.m.

Philipine Islands, Angaur, Yap, Fred, Wilhelmshafen, Rabau, Herbertshohe, Matupi Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Brisbane—Per Coblenz, 12th July, 8 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Japan, 12th July, 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States America, and South America, Canada via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Shinyo Maru, 12th July, 11 a.m.

Philipine Islands—Per Yuen-sang, 12th July, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North-China—Per Chenan, 13th July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North-China—Per Kwongsang, 12th July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Namsang, 12th July, 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 13th July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Amazone, 13th July, 9 a.m.

Straits and Burmah—Per Itola, 14th July, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatching, 15th July, 10 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

A. AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Japan, Canadian Mails.

A. SIBERIAN MAIL.

BUNNE

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Laisang, Br. ss 2,15, E. J. Tadd, 7th July—Shimonoseki Shibus, Uoai and Gen. J. M. & Co.

Quarta, Ger. ss 1,140, H. Matzen, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July, Rice and Fish—S. & Co.

Yuen-sang, Br. ss 1, E. W. Schenck, 8th July—Manila 5th July, Gen. J. M. & Co.

Empress of Russia, Br. ss 8,789, E. Beetham, 8th July—Vancouver 19 June, Gen. C. P. R. Co.

Shansi, Br. ss 1,232, E. B. Simons, 8th July—Canton 7th July, Gen. B. & S.

Taishun, Chi. ss 1,916, R. J. Paramore, 8th July—Shanghai, Gen. C. M. S. N. Co.

Anhui, Br. ss 1,354, J. B. Harris, 8th July—Shanghai, Gen. B. & S.

Tsingtao, Br. ss 1,750, G. J. Spink, 8th July—New-chwang Gen. B. & S.

Haimun, Br. ss 64, Evans, 8th July—Swatow 7th July, Gen. D. L. & Co.

Tjibodas, Dut. ss 3,016, Kroes, 8th July—Swatow 7th July, Gen. T. C. J. L. Co.

Mexican Prince, Br. ss 1,953, J. C. Young, 5th August—Sumatra and Singapore 1st July, Gen. A. P. Co.

Atago Maru, Jap. ss 2,535.

R. Kawamura, 7th July

—Mike 2nd July, Coal.

—M. B. K.

Siberia, Amer. ss 11,284.

A. Zeeder, 8th July—San Francisco 5th July, Gen.

Kochi, 29.84—nsw 1

Nagasaki, 29.84—nsw 1

K'shima, 29.84—n 1

Osima, 29.77—n 3

Naha, 29.86—nsw 1

Ishijima, 29.91—0

Bonai Is., 29.91—0

Chefoo, 29.91—0

W'haiwei, 29.91—0

Hankow, 29.91—0

Ichang, 29.91—0

Kukiang, 29.91—0

Changsha, 29.88—0

Shanghai, 29.86—0

Gutzlaff, 29.86—0

Sharp P. 29.86—0

Amoy, 29.86—0